

## A Jewish Majority By All Means

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**BASED** On Declassified Israeli Documents & Personal Diaries

The most important of Zionist pillars is the creation of a "Jewish state" where Jews could constitute a majority, which by no means was restricted to Palestine (British controlled Uganda was seriously considered by [Theodor Herzl](#)). Despite relentless British assistance to expedite and facilitate the immigration of the persecuted European Jews to Palestine, Jews in Palestine increased from under 8% in 1914 to 33% as of 1947, but they only owned under 7% of the total land.

Because of the demographic makeup and the high rate of land ownership among the Palestinian people, it was deemed necessary by Zionists to forcibly "transfer" and dispossess the Palestinian people, otherwise, Zionism could have never been realized, at least not in Palestine. As early as the mid-1920s, many of the early Zionists recognized that the realization of Zionism constituted an injustice upon the Palestinian people, but they had concluded that Jewish justice is greater. This point of view was eloquently articulated by [Ze'ev Jabotinsky](#) (the founder of the Israeli political Right), who wrote in 1926:

"... the tragedy lies in the fact there is a collision here between two truths .... but our justice is greater. The Arabs is culturally backward, but his instinctive patriotism is just as pure and noble as our own; it can not be bought, it can only be curbed ... *force majeure*." ([Righteous Victims](#), p. 108)

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### Famous Quotes

To bring a maximum number of Jews to Palestine's shores, (as of 1931) [Ben-Gurion](#) was prepared to

"sup with the devil," so he hardly would have shunned a tactic of dissimulation for moral reasons. ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. xiii, Preface)

As WWI was winding down, [Ben-Gurion](#) clearly stated his objective to make Palestine (including Trans-Jordan) a land with a Jewish majority. He said in November 1917:

"Within the next twenty years, we must have a Jewish majority in Palestine." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 43)

[Ben-Gurion](#) eloquently articulated the fundamental goals of Zionism to Auni Abdul Hadi, a prominent Palestinian politician before 1948, as the following:

"Our ultimate goal is the independence of the Jewish people in Palestine, on both sides of the Jordan, not as a minority but as a community of several million. In my opinion, it is possible to create over a period of forty years, if Transjordan was included, a community of four million Jews in addition to an Arab community of two million." ([Israel: A History](#), p. 74)

and he also added:

"we did not wish the [Palestinian] Arabs to 'sacrifice' Palestine. The Palestinian Arabs would not be sacrificed so that Zionism be realized. According to our conception of Zionism, we were neither desirous nor capable of building our future in Palestine at the expense of the [Palestinian] Arab." ([Israel: A History](#), p. 75)

As Ben-Gurion met George Antonius in the mid-1930s (one of the few Palestinians that Ben-Gurion had contacts with, who was an advisor to al-Mufti al-Hajj Amin al-Husseini), he suggested that Arabs should help the Zionist Jews to expand the borders of their future sovereign "Jewish state" to include areas (inclusive of the Western Jordan) under French Mandate, such as southern Lebanon and the Golan Heights. Sarcastically, Mr. Antonius answered:

"So, you propose that what England did not give you [according to the [Balfour Declaration](#)], you will get from us." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 162)

According to Ben-Gurion, Antonius had complained about Zionists who "want to bring to Palestine the largest number of Jews possible, without taking [Palestinian] Arabs into consideration at all. With this type," said Antonius, "it is impossible to come to an understanding. They want a 100% Jewish state, and the Arabs will remain in their shadow." By the end of their talk, Antonius could, with reason, conclude that Ben-Gurion belonged precisely to this category of Zionists. ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 163)

According to Ben-Gurion, Palestine was a "matter of life and death" for the Jews. "Even pogroms in Germany or Poland, and in Palestine, we prefer the pogroms here." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 163)

As immigration of European Jewry to Palestine increased between 1931-1935 (which doubled Palestine's Jewish population), Chancellor Judah Leon Magnes (the president of the Hebrew University who favored a bi-national state where Palestinians and Jews live with equal rights) asked Ben-Gurion to make concessions to Palestinians over Jewish immigration by 1935, Ben-Gurion explicitly told Magnes this:

"The difference between me and you is that you are ready to sacrifice immigration for peace, while I am not, though peace is dear to me. And even if I was prepared to make concessions, the Jews of Poland and Germany would not be, because they have no other option. For them immigration comes before peace." Ben-Gurion left no doubt that he identified, heart and soul, with this ordering of priorities." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 159)

And in 1937, Ben-Gurion emphasized that the quest for Zionism should seek peace with the Palestinians ONLY as a mean to realize Zionism, not an ultimate goal. He stated:

"We do not seek an agreement with the [Palestinian] Arabs in order to secure the peace. Of course we regard peace as an essential thing. It is impossible to build up the country in a state of permanent warfare. But peace for us is a means, and not an end. The end is the fulfillment of Zionism in its maximum scope. Only for this reason do we need peace, and do we need an agreement." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 168)

The concept of a "Jewish Majority" in Palestine is central for the realization of Zionism. This point was eloquently articulated by Ben-Gurion who stated in 1929:

"A Jewish majority is not Zionism's last station, but it is a very important station on the route to Zionism's political triumph. It will give our security and presence a sound foundation, and allow us to concentrate masses of Jews in this country and the region." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 103)

Soon after the outbreak of the first Intifada in 1936, [Ben-Gurion](#) articulated the Palestinians fears when he wrote:

"The Arabs fear of our power is intensifying, [Palestinians] see exactly the opposite of what we see. It doesn't matter whether or not their view is correct.... They see [Jewish] immigration on a giant

scale .... they see the Jews fortify themselves economically .. They see the best lands passing our hands. They see England identify with Zionism. .... [Arabs are] fighting dispossession ... The fear is not of losing land, but of losing homeland of the Arab people, which others want to turn it into the homeland of the Jewish people. There is a fundamental conflict. We and they want the same thing: We both want Palestine ..... By our very presence and progress here, [we] have matured the [Arab] movement." ([Righteous Victims](#), p. 136)

On April 16, 1936, Ben-Gurion informed Mapai party that he had reached the following conclusion about Jewish-Palestinian relations:

"... there is no chance for an understanding with the [Palestinian] Arabs unless we first reach an understanding with the British, by which we will become a preponderant force in Palestine. *What can drive the [Palestinian] Arabs to a mutual understanding with us?* ... *Facts* [meaning achieving Jewish majority through immigration and increased military strength] Only after we manage to establish a *great Jewish fact* in this country ... only then will the precondition for discussion with the [Palestinian] Arabs be met." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 155)

In August 1937, the 20th Zionist Congress rejected the [Peel Commission](#) proposed partition plan, since the area allotted to the "Jewish state" was smaller than expected. However, the concept of partitioning Palestine into two states was accepted as a launching pad for future expansions and in order to have unfettered Jewish immigration. In September 1938, Ben-Gurion explained why he advocated partitioning the country now:

"The only reason that we agreed to discuss the [Peel commission proposed] partition plan," Ben-Gurion wrote Moshe Sharett, "is mass immigration. Not in the future, and not according to abstract formula, but large immigration now." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 184)

and in October 1938, he wrote to his children that :

"I don't regard a state in part of Palestine as the final aim of Zionism, but as a mean toward that aim." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 188)

and in September 1937, he stated to a group of American Jewish labour leaders in New York:

"the borders [of the Jewish state] will not be fixed for eternity." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 188)

similarly, he also stated to his son Amos in October 1937 that a "Jewish state" in part of Palestine was:

"not the end, but only the beginning." Its establishment would give a "powerful boost to our historic efforts to redeem the country in its entirety." For the "Jewish state" would have "outstanding army-- I have no doubt that our army will be among the world's outstanding--and so I am certain that we won't be constrained from settling in the rest of the country, either by mutual agreement and understanding with our Arab neighbors, or by some other way. . . . I still believe . . . that after we become numerous and strong, the Arabs will understand that it is best for them to strike an alliance with us, and to benefit from our help, providing they allow us by their good will to settle in all parts of Palestine." ([Shabtai Teveth](#), p. 188)

regarding settling the Negev desert which was allotted to the Palestinian state according to the Peel Commission, Ben-Gurion stated:

"It is very possible that in exchange for our financial, military, organizational and scientific assistance, the [Palestinian] Arabs will agree that we develop and build the Negev [which as of 2002, the Negev is still mostly populated by Palestinian-Israeli citizens]. It is also possible that they won't agree. No people always behaves according to logic, common sense, and best interests." If the Palestinian Arabs "act according to sterile nationalist emotion," and reject the idea of Jewish

settlement, preferring that the Negev remain barren, then the Jewish army would act. "Because we cannot stand to see large areas of unsettled land capable of absorbing thousands of Jews remain empty, or to see Jews not return to their country because the [Palestinian] Arabs say that there is not enough room for them and us." ([Shabtai Tevet](#), p. 188-189) It is worth noting that the Negev is still a barren desert, and under populated by Israeli Jews.

During a lecture in Tel-Aviv in front of Mapai activists in 1938, Ben-Gurion divided the realization of the "historic aim of the Jewish state" into two stages. The first stage, which would last ten to fifteen years, he called "the period of building and laying foundations." This would prepare the state for the second stage, "the period of expansion." The goal of both stages was the "gathering of the exiles in all of Palestine." And so "from the moment the state is established, it must calculate its actions with an eye toward this distant goal."

Despite of all the Zionist expansionist policies, the mass majority of Zionists and Jews (under the influence of effective propaganda campaigns) wonder why Palestinians rejected the UN proposed partition plan in 1947? [Click here](#) for a detailed response.

In May 1944 (during a closed deliberation) [Ben-Gurion](#) continued to express without restrain his conviction that Arab transfer was inherent in the very conception of Zionism, he said:

"Zionism is a TRANSFER of the Jews. Regarding the TRANSFER of the [Palestinian] Arabs this is much easier than any other TRANSFER. There are [Palestinian] Arab states in the vicinity . . . and it is clear that if the [Palestinian] Arabs are removed [to these states] this will improve their condition and not the contrary." ([Expulsion Of The Palestinians](#), p. 159)

[Ben-Gurion](#) wrote in his diary on November 30, 1947 after the UN vote to partition Palestine into two states:

"In my heart, there was joy mixed with sadness: joy that the nations at last acknowledged that we are a nation with a state, and sadness that we lost half of the country, Judea and Samaria, and , in addition, that we [would] have [in our state] 400,000 [Palestinian] Arabs." ([Righteous Victims](#), p. 190)

On February 8, 1948 [Ben-Gurion](#) also stated to the Mapai Council:

"From your entry into Jerusalem, through [Lifta](#), Romema [East Jerusalem Palestinian neighborhood]. . . there are no [Palestinian] Arab. One hundred percent Jews. Since Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans, it has not been Jewish as it is now. In many [Palestinian] Arab neighborhoods in the west one sees not a single [Palestinian] Arab. I do not assume that this will change. . . . What had happened in Jerusalem. . . is likely to happen in many parts of the country. . . in the six, eight, or ten months of the campaign there will certainly be great changes in the COMPOSITION of the population in the country." ([Expulsion Of The Palestinians](#), p. 180-181)

In a speech addressing the Central Committee of the Histadrut on December 30, 1947, [Ben-Gurion](#) said:

"In the area allocated to the Jewish State there are not more than 520,000 Jews and about 350,000 non-Jews, mostly Arabs. Together with the Jews of Jerusalem, the total population of the Jewish State at the time of its establishment, will be about one million, including almost 40% non-Jews. such a [population] composition does not provide a stable basis for a Jewish State. This [demographic] fact must be viewed in all its clarity and acuteness. With such a [population] composition, there cannot even be absolute certainty that control will remain in the hands of the Jewish majority .... There can be no stable and strong Jewish state so long as it has a Jewish majority of only 60%." ([Benny Morris](#) p. 28 & [Expulsion Of The Palestinians](#), p. 176)

In a speech addressing the Zionist Action Committee on April 6, 1948, 1947, [Ben-Gurion](#) said:

"We will not be able to win the war if we do not, during the war, populate upper and lower, eastern and western Galilee, the Negev and Jerusalem area ..... I believe that war will also bring in its wake a great change in the distribution of [Palestinian] Arab population." ([Expulsion Of The Palestinians](#), p. 181)

In 1934 [Ze'ev Jabotinsky](#) introduced for his youth movement followers the Betar Oath:

"I devote my life to the rebirth of the Jewish State, with a Jewish majority, on both sides of the Jordan." ([Israel: A History](#), p. 76)

While drafting the [Balfour Declaration](#), the British Prime Minister Lloyd George summed up the British Government view at the time:

"There can be no doubt as to what the [Imperial War] Cabinet then had in their minds. It was not their idea that a Jewish State should be set up immediately by the Peace Treaty without reference to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants. On the other hand, it was contemplated that, when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish Commonwealth. The notion that Jewish immigration would have to be artificially restricted in order that the Jews should be a permanent minority never entered the head of anyone engaged in framing the policy. That would have been regarded as unjust and as a fraud on the people to whom we were appealing".

The implication is clear - the achievement of a Jewish majority would assure the establishment of a Jewish State. The fundamental question of the rights of the Palestinians themselves did not enter into the picture. ([UN: The Origins And Evolution Of Palestine Problem](#), section II)

While the peace conference was convening at Versailles in early 1919, [Chaim Weizmann](#) was asked about his understanding of the "national home" referred to the Balfour Declaration, he answered:

"the country [Palestine] should be Jewish in the same way that France is French and Britain is British." ([One Palestine Complete](#), p. 117)

In April 28, 1930 [Menachem Ussishkin](#) stated in an address to journalists in Jerusalem:

"We must continually raise the demand that our land be returned to our possession .... If there are other inhabitants there, they must be transferred to some other place. We must take over the land. We have a great and nobler ideal than preserving several hundred thousands of [Palestinian] Arabs fellahin [peasants]." ([Righteous Victims](#), p. 141)

On May 19, 1936, [Menachem Ussishkin](#) declared:

"What we can demand today is that all Transjordan be included in the Land of Israel. . . on condition that Transjordan would be either be made available for Jewish colonization or for the resettlement of those [Palestinian] Arabs, whose lands [in Palestine] we would purchase. Against this, the most conscientious person could not argue . . . For the [Palestinian] Arabs of the Galilee, Transjordan is a province . . . this will be for the resettlement of Palestine's Arabs. This the land problem. . . Now the [Palestinian] Arabs do not want us because we want to be the rulers. I will fight for this. I will make sure that we will be the landlords of this land . . . because this country belongs to us not to them . . . " ([Expulsion Of The Palestinians](#), p. 51)

In Jun of 1938, [Moshe Sharett](#) stressed the importance of the period of transition into a Jewish state:

"The critical problem is a parliamentarism in the Jewish state and in the transition period to it .... it is necessary that an institution of government should be set up, and one of its functions will be to

prepare the parliamentary regime. In this transition period also we will know who are the [Palestinian] Arabs who would agree to remain as citizens of the Jewish state and their number would certainly be much smaller than we think today. By the reduction of the [Palestinian] Arabs on the one hand and Jewish immigration in the transition period on the other, we will ensure an absolute Hebrew majority in a parliamentary regime." ([Expulsion Of The Palestinians](#), p. 108-109)

On March 20, 1941 [Yosef Weitz](#) was nearby Mishmar Ha'emek, he recorded:

"I am increasingly consumed by despair. The Zionist idea is the answer to the Jewish question in the Land of Israel; only in the land of Israel, but not that the [Palestinian] Arabs should remain a majority. The complete evacuation of the country from its other inhabitants and handing it over to the Jewish people is the answer." ([Expulsion Of The Palestinians](#), 132)

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